

U.S. will pull out of Iraq

GENEVA (R) — U.S. forces will withdraw from Iraq soon regardless of whether Baghdad accepts the tough U.N. resolution dictating the terms for an end to the conflict, a U.S. official said Friday. "We're going to pull out soon. I can't give you a definite date but it's not conditioned on whether Iraq accepts the resolution," U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton told reporters. "If Iraq doesn't accept the resolution, they don't get a ceasefire and they don't get their oil flow turned back on, which is why we think ultimately they're going to have to accept it." U.S. President George Bush sent Mr. Bolton to Geneva on Thursday night to coordinate aid for refugees fleeing violence. The primary reference to allied forces in U.N. Security Council Resolution 687, passed Wednesday, says "conditions will be established" for them to leave Iraq once a U.N. observer unit is completely deployed between Kuwait and Iraq (see page 5).

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جordan Times يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

Volume 16 Number 4670

AMMAN SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1991, RAMADAN 21, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Iraq offers amnesty to Kurds

Combined agency dispatches

IRAQ FRIDAY offered amnesty to rebellious Kurds, but hundreds of thousands of refugees continued to besiege the borders of neighbouring states and the west began sending humanitarian aid.

A decree from the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) gave Kurds inside Iraq a week to take advantage of the offer. Those who had fled abroad had two weeks to report back to Iraqi authorities.

The decree, published by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the amnesty covered all Kurds "except those who committed murder, rape and looting during acts of riots and treason."

Reports from Turkey and Iran say about two million of Iraq's 3.5 million Kurds are fleeing there, fearing reprisals by Iraqi troops following the collapse of their month-old rebellion.

The decree, published by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the amnesty covered all Kurds "except those who committed murder, rape and looting during acts of riots and treason."

The government offer specifically mentioned Kurdish defectors from the police and armed forces who joined the rebellion. The decree said the government had ordered all its officials to abide by the terms of the amnesty. Those who returned would have their rights guaranteed.

"We are confident of the future despite treacherous plots against us, including what is happening at the council of injustice," the so-called Security Council in an RCC statement said after a meeting chaired by President Saddam Hussein.

INA reported that President Saddam Hussein was briefed by his number two, Izzat Ibrahim, on the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq. Mr. Ibrahim was in charge of putting down the rebellion and an earlier attempt by Shiites in the south.

The rebellion in Iraq's Shi'ite heartland began the day after U.S.-led allies declared a truce in the Gulf war on Feb. 28. The Kurdish rebellion began a few days later.

The decree statement said: "Law, order, security and stability have returned to all cities of Iraq. The time is ripe for embarking on the new phase which... requires great sacrifices."

Turkish President Turgut Ozal, meanwhile, hinted his country might take military action against Iraq and Iran's spiritual leader urged Iraqis to continue their rebellion.

Kurdish guerrilla leader Jalal Talabani of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan said the amnesty offer "doesn't seem to be serious" and noted the government had declared similar amnesties after past rebellions.

"If the government is serious about its intent, then it has to announce that it is quite prepared to conduct a free referendum under the United Nations," he said in a statement relayed through the union office in Syria.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency reported that more than 70,000 refugees had crossed into its territory and that more than one million were trying to cross.

Mr. Ozal hinted at use of force against Iraq to stop the flood, according to a report in the English-

(Continued on page 4)

language Turkish Daily News.

It said a deputy from his governing Motherland Party asked during a dinner if Turkey might resort to force.

"Naturally, since we cannot stop these people from trying to escape from the attacks, we shall try to stop the other side," he was quoted as saying.

During a Friday prayer service at Tehran University, Iran's spiritual leader, Ali Khamenei, urged Kurds and Shiites in southern Iraq to continue their rebellion.

"If you resist, victory will be yours. Of course, sacrifice is needed, and the task is difficult," he said in remarks carried by Tehran Radio.

"If the present regime continues to exist, it will take the worst revenge," he added.

Associated Press correspondent Alex Efti, with the rebels in Kurdistan, said some refugees were ready to return to the amnesty.

"It is better to return than to watch our children and women die in the

(Continued on page 4)

Iraq wants mission to witness treatment of Kurds

BRUSSELS (R) — Baghdad has asked for an international fact-finding team to witness its treatment of the Kurds following its offer of an amnesty to Kurdish rebels, the Iraqi ambassador to Belgium said Friday.

"We have asked the highest international levels to verify with a delegation what is happening," Ambassador Zaid Haider told a Belgian television reporter, in an apparent reference to the United Nations.

Mr. Haider added the delegation would be "well received" in Iraq but gave no further details.

Iraq earlier on Friday offered an amnesty to Kurds who took part in a failed rebellion. Hundreds of thousands of Kurds are fleeing Iraq.

France, Britain and the United States pressed the U.N. Security Council to adopt a resolution Friday demanding that Iraq stop its military action against the Kurds.

The three countries also want Baghdad to allow humanitarian groups into Iraq to reach those in need.

"There are hundreds, probably thousands of bedraggled, bootless, freezing people being driven across the mountains of Iraq by tank, helicopter gunships and so on," said Britain's ambassador to the U.N., Sir David Hannay.

"All that needs to be addressed by the council."

Mr. Hannay added that he thought there could be a vote on Friday on the resolution, drafted by France.

But reservations about the new draft are numerous and the text is

expected to be amended.

China, Yemen and Cuba are believed to strongly oppose setting any precedent for the council interfering in a country's internal affairs in violation of the U.N. Charter.

Council sources said reservations in varying degrees were also expressed by the Soviet Union, India, Romania and Zimbabwe at informal consultations last Thursday.

The United States, France and Britain argue that the situation in Iraq has given rise to world-wide concern so it is no longer an internal matter.

Mr. Hannay and U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said security was threatened because of the huge flow of refugees into neighbouring Turkey and Iran.

Mr. Pickering told reporters the United States feels "there is a clear threat here to peace and security in the region and that the necessity to end the repression of the Kurds and others in Iraq who are streaming over the border and to extend humanitarian assistance is extremely important."

Iraqi Ambassador Abdul Amir Al Abari said: "The U.S.-led coalition almost destroyed Iraq but that doesn't mean Iraq is a free-for-all."

He accused Turkey and Iran of taking advantage of "the tragic situation" following the Gulf war in order to commit "all sorts of subversive actions" to destabilise his country.

"I believe Turkey is the last country on earth to pretend to be con-

(Continued on page 4)

Palestinians' situation perilous, NGOs report

AMMAN (J.T.) — Measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities during and after the Gulf war have made life unbearable for the Palestinians living in the occupied territories and a new "pass system" introduced by the Israeli army has further aggravated the suffering of the people, according to a report issued by a panel representing non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

The Palestinians are also experiencing their most serious economic recession since 1968," said the report, released by the Coordinating Committee of International NGOs (CCINGO).

The report gives a chilling account of the deteriorating situation for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip — the curfew for weeks on end, tantamount to house arrest; the loss of jobs and the devastation of the economy.

Following is the full report, a copy of which was made available to the *Jordan Times*:

Four weeks after the end of the Gulf war, the strictly enforced night-time curfew is still in place over the 850,000 Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip, while it has been lifted in some areas of

(Continued on page 4)

Yeltsin boosted

MOSCOW (AP) — Russian leader Boris Yeltsin emerged from a stormy parliament session Friday poised to challenge Mikhail Gorbachev with new executive powers and the chance to become the republic's first president.

The extraordinary Russian Federation Congress of People's Deputies set a June 12 presidential election date and granted Mr. Yeltsin temporary new authority to pursue more radical reforms than the Soviet president has implemented.

But reformers in the stalemated parliament failed to amend Russia's constitution to make the powers permanent under a new post of Russian president. They managed only to set May 21 as the date for another session to try to approve the presidency, and June 12 for the election itself.

Mr. Yeltsin, commonly called the president of the Russian Republic, is actually the chairman of its parliament.

After nine days of stormy debate, the congress was winding down to a conclusion that reflected the deep divisions between the hardliners backing Mr. Gorbachev and the radicals backing Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin won no powers to enforce his new authority and there was no assurance local officials would obey him. The powers posed a risk for Mr. Yeltsin, who could be blamed more harshly for the republic's complex economic and ethnic problems if he fails to find effective resolutions.

But Mr. Yeltsin's new powers and the promise of election put him in a better position to force Mr. Gorbachev to cooperate with the assertive leaders of the Soviet Union's biggest and richest republic.

Residents flood to Sulaimaniyah...

From Lamis Andoni in Sulaimaniyah

TENS OF THOUSANDS of Kurds who fled fighting between government forces and Kurdish insurgents were returning to their homes Friday as the Iraqi army appeared in full control of all major northern cities.

The refugees were coming back on foot, cars and army on their way to Sulaimaniyah, Erbil, Kirkuk and other Kurdish cities which were recaptured by the Iraqi army over the last week. At the northern entrance of Sulaimaniyah Iraqi soldiers were organising the flood of tired looking families — mostly women and children — who had taken refuge in the neighbouring mountainous villages.

A low-flying helicopter hovered over the area, as an army spokesman appealed to the Kurds through a loud speaker to return.

"They (the insurgents) did not put up strong resistance," said one

(Continued on page 4)

...as Erbil remains serene and calm

By Sana Atiyeh
in Erbil, Iraq

THE OUTSKIRTS of this green Iraqi Kurdish city were serene and calm on one day earlier this week but Iraqi troops still looked tired as they were piling up on army trucks to go home after battling for two days against Kurdish rebels who had controlled the city for 20 days.

The city was recaptured last Sunday. Traces of light battles were evident some 15 kilometres outside Erbil, where damaged vehicles, some of them civilian, were seen. Military camps were spread out across the green-yellow plains. At what appeared to be a military base, four prisoners were seen waiting outside the headquarters with their hands tied behind their backs.

But the fiercest battles took place in the centre of the ancient city where the main governorate building, government buildings and institutions, which were taken over by the rebels, were burned or badly damaged.

(Continued on page 4)

soldier.

Residents who did not flee the violence said the rebels started withdrawing hours before the army launched its attack to recapture the city.

A few hours prior to the army's attack the rebels urged the residents to flee the city warning them of severe retaliation by the Iraqi army. "They came to our houses and told us that we should leave because the army was about to destroy the city," said a young Kurdish woman. Others said the rebels told them that the army was preparing to use chemical and other lethal weapons. "Thousands died, but nothing of that sort happened," said Barazan Said Ahmad, a Kurdish businessman.

Returning Kurds said the massive exodus from the northern

city traffic police station was demolished. The chief of police, Kaseem Al Dura, said that the rebels, who occupied the building, had destroyed all the files and documents.

The police station appeared to have been occupied by the Communist Party before they were either crushed by the government troops or before they fled.

The graffiti on the walls of the buildings indicated that many



'SHOW OF SUPPORT': A boy holds up a copy of the Holy Koran and a toy gun while a veiled woman also holds up the Holy Book at a Friday prayer service (see page 3)

Photos by Yousef Al-Allan

Friday organised by the Muslim Brotherhood after

Friday prayers (see page 3)

general military situation in the region and Jordan's position vis-à-vis the various Middle East problems.

Mr. Aspin also held talks with Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, who reaffirmed Jordan's welcome of recent statements by President George Bush on settling the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis

(Continued on page 2)

Baker due in Mideast

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State James Baker will visit Israel and Egypt next week to push for a Middle East peace settlement, the State Department said Friday.

Mr. Baker will visit Israel Tuesday and will stop in Egypt before his return Friday, spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said.

"The purpose of this trip is to see if we can bring the parties closer together," Ms. Tutwiler said.

She said that on his first trip to the region three weeks ago, Mr. Baker sought to establish agreement on a basic approach and to explore possible steps that the parties could take to end the Middle East stalemate.

Mr. Baker will depart for the region on Sunday after conferring on Saturday with President George Bush in Houston.

"The president and the secretary feel that another trip at this time will be helpful in this process," Ms. Tutwiler said. "It is important if we are to try and take advantage of the window of opportunity that all agree exists."

She added that the trip also underlines the U.S. commitment to work actively to promote and reconciliation among Israel, the Arab states and the Palestinians.

After his previous trip to the region, Mr. Baker had said he expected to be in telephone contact with the leaders there to discuss possible steps towards a settlement.

Ms. Tutwiler refused to discuss the outcome of those contacts, saying she was not going to play the "positive, negative, progress, non-progress game."

Mr. Baker has indicated that

(Continued on page 2)

ARAB BANK

Announces the opening of a new office in

Ajloun

Banking services started on Monday

1 April 1991

Arab Bank, Amman - Ajloun Street
P.O. Box 168 Jerash, Tel : (04) 462750

Arab Bank

Jordan Branches:

* Amman (King Faisal Street) * Shmeisani * Jabal Amman * Jabal Hussein * Abdali * Fifth Circle
* Jabal Luweibdeh * Mahatta Street * Marka * Wahdat * Wadi Seer * Abu Alanda * Suweileh * Sahab * Irbid * Russeifa * Salt * Deir Alla * Zerka * Jerash * Mafrqa * Madaba * Ma'an * Karak * Aqaba.

Jordan Offices:

* Muhamreen * Khreibet El-Suq * Gardens * Marj Al-Hamam * Mecca Street * Suwaifaya * Intercontinental Hotel * Al Hussein Camp * Al Nuzha * King Hussein's Sports City * Tareq Municipality * Jabal Al-Taj * Jabal Al-Nasr * North Hashimi * Queen Alia Airport * Al-Baq'a * Fuheis * Al-Jubeihah * Al Ashrafieh * Madaba Street (Wahdat) * Ras Al Ain * Yarmouk Street (Wahdat) * Eidoun (Irbid) * Hakkama (Irbid) * Ramtha * Petra * Awajan * Al Hussein District (Zerka) * Ghuweirich (Zerka) * Al Husn * Filastin Street (Irbid) * Ajloun.

Arab Bank

PLO leaders meet on row over armed presence in S. Lebanon

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Palestine Central Council (PCC) is scheduled to meet in Tunis on April 21 and the key topics for discussions include the overall political situation in the Palestinian arena after the Gulf war and fears that another massacre of Palestinians could be in the making in South Lebanon, informed sources said Friday.

While the ongoing U.S.-led efforts to realize an American-Israeli version of a solution to the Palestinian problem and political splits with Palestinian factions remain very much on the centre-stage for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), a sense of urgency also surrounds the situation in South Lebanon, where Palestinian guerrillas have been served a Lebanese government order to surrender their weapons to the army as part of Beirut's attempt to exercise its authority all over Lebanon.

Senior Palestinian leaders are holding urgent consultations to avert what they see as an impending catastrophe in Lebanon if the Palestinian fighters in the south were to be disarmed and exposed to Israel as well as rival militia attacks, Palestinian sources said.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has been presiding over the meeting of the PLO's Lebanon Committee ahead of an April 30 deadline set by the Beirut government for its disarmament order.

Mr. Arafat's representative in Lebanon has rejected the ultimatum and the Lebanese defence minister has vowed to implement the order by the government of Syrian-supported President Elias Hrair.

In principle, the PLO welcomes the Lebanese government's effort to disarm all armed elements in the country, but it believes that the issue of Palestinian armed presence should be taken up by the Palestinian and Lebanese leadership "in a framework of common goals and struggle against the enemy," a senior PLO official said.

"We welcome the Lebanese government's moves to disarm the bandits and gangs in Lebanon and exert its authority all over the country," PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem said in an apparent reference to the various Lebanese sectarian militias.

But, he pointed out, the Palestinian armed presence is "different from the security situation in Lebanon since the Palestinians are armed to protect themselves as well as the Lebanese."

"The Palestinians are also protecting Lebanese sovereignty against Israel," Mr. Milhem said. "We should work together to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanese land," he added, referring to a self-styled "security zone" that Israel and its surrogate forces maintain within Lebanese territory.

"We believe that the Lebanese government and the PLO leadership should discuss the issue and reach an agreement based on this understanding," Mr. Milhem told the Jordan Times.

Behind the PLO concern over disarming its fighters in South Lebanon are several factors, including fears that the guerrillas would be left vulnerable to raids by the Israeli army and exposed to assaults by Lebanese groups which have for years maintained hos-

tility towards the Palestinians. Furthermore, the Palestinian community in South Lebanon also represents the last vestige of Palestinian armed struggle against Israel.

Mr. Milhem dismissed as invalid a decree issued by the then government of Amin Gemayel in 1987 annulling a Lebanese-Palestinian agreement of 1968 which authorised Palestinians to carry arms in Lebanon.

The agreement was made between two parties and it cannot be abrogated unilaterally," Mr. Milhem said. In any event, he said, the Palestinian armed presence in South Lebanon is "closely linked with the aspirations and goals of the Palestinian people."

The ongoing meeting in Tunis of the Lebanese Committee — which comprises representatives of all PLO factions — is expected to issue recommendations to the Central Council's meeting on April 21.

The 80-member Central Council liaises between the 450-member Palestine National Council (PNC) — the Palestinian parliament — and the PLO Executive Committee.

PLO officials have repeatedly called for dialogue with the Beirut government over the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, but analysts expect little positive response from Beirut as long as the mainstream PLO leadership and the Syrian government remain at odds over Middle East peace efforts.

At least two Syrian-based PLO factions which are represented in the PLO Executive Committee have also rejected the demand for surrender of Palestinian weapons and called for talks with the Beirut government.

Iranian opposition describes battle in Iraq

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Iraqi-based Iranian opposition group on Thursday described what it said were three weeks of battles with Iranian government forces in Iraq, including a major showdown this week.

U.S. officials have said there is no evidence to indicate any kind of serious military effort by Iran inside Iraq.

A State Department source who declined to be identified said late Thursday there has been no report of the April 1 battle described by the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq of Iran.

The U.S. spokesman for the Iranian Mujahedeen, Alireza Jafarzadeh, outlined what he said was a four-pronged assault by Iranian forces against rebel bases, displaying a battle map of the border area north of the eastern Iraqi town of Khanqin.

Mr. Jafarzadeh said 1,500 Iranian government soldiers were killed, while the Iraqi-based rebels, who waged a year-long battle against the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, lost 10.

He gave no details to explain why the battle was so lopsided, except to say that the resistance forces are superior to dismayed government troops.

He showed a videotape of interviews he said were with six captured government soldiers, as well as snatches of battle scenes and tank movements that could not be independently verified. He said the interviews were conducted on Tuesday.

Mr. Jafarzadeh also presented lists of the names of 150 Iranians soldiers purportedly killed in Iraqi territory and 20 Iranian military units he said had been used against the rebel forces.

He said the Iranians were taking advantage of unrest in Iraq to attack the rebel forces. Iran, he said, wants to install a fundamentalist Muslim government in Iraq.

The regime's forces in the latest assault, he said, entered Iran on March 31 and launched their attack the next day.

"After 18 hours of fierce fighting, the regime suffered a major defeat," Mr. Jafarzadeh said.

The group, which says it wants to install a democratic government in Iran, called for a United Nations investigation of Iran's cross-border activities.

Mr. Jafarzadeh declined to give details of the rebel force, but said it has high-powered weapons captured in previous assaults inside Iran and is supported entirely by Iranians.

Peace activists get a bitter, first-hand taste of Israeli rule

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A group of activists are now back in Amman after having a firsthand taste of how the Palestinians live under occupation, how it is like to take a message of peace and justice to the Israelis and how the Israeli establishment is paranoid over anyone who calls for a fair settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The Gulf Peace Team, whose 20 members undertook a peace march from Jericho in the occupied West Bank to occupied Jerusalem last week, encountered Israeli hostility and obstacles all along the 40 or so kilometres they walked from the biblical town to the Holy City, its members recounted.

"It appeared that they (the Israeli military) were under orders not to allow the event at all," said Kathy Kelly, one of those who marched through the Holy Land. "Obviously, it was the first time ever that they saw anything like it and they did not know how to handle it," added Ms. Kelly, a veteran disarmament activist in the U.S. who had served term for staging anti-nuclear protest at home.

The group had the first bitter taste of the shape of things to come right at Al Hussein bridge, across the River Jordan, Sunday, when three of its Indian members were not allowed entry. The reason: "India does not recognize the state of Israel and therefore Indian nationals should secure prior Israeli permission to cross the river."

Only one Indian, Miss Bela Bhadra, a social worker in the western Indian state of Gujarat, had such a prior permission and she was allowed across. Miss Bhadra "proved to be the best asset we had since she had to do a lot of tough negotiations with the Israeli army throughout the march," Ms. Kelly said.

The regime's forces in the latest assault, he said, entered Iran on March 31 and launched their attack the next day.

"After 18 hours of fierce fighting, the regime suffered a major defeat," Mr. Jafarzadeh said.

The group, which says it wants to install a democratic government in Iran, called for a United Nations investigation of Iran's cross-border activities.

Mr. Jafarzadeh declined to give details of the rebel force, but said it has high-powered weapons captured in previous assaults inside Iran and is supported entirely by Iranians.



Israeli soldiers and members of a "peace pilgrimage" march at Jericho in the occupied West Bank last week (Photo courtesy: Gulf Peace Team)

appeared to have been prepared to see about 1,000 marchers," Ms. Kelly recounted. "Obviously they knew we were going in, but they seemed more and more worried about how their superiors would react and always sought instructions from higher and higher ups as we went along."

Several hours of "tough negotiations" with the security forces took place at Jericho — "they further argued that the area was a closed military zone and the proclamation was made about 15 minutes ago" — Ms. Kelly said.

Only one Indian, Miss Bela Bhadra, a social worker in the western Indian state of Gujarat, had such a prior permission and she was allowed across. Miss Bhadra "proved to be the best asset we had since she had to do a lot of tough negotiations with the Israeli army throughout the march," Ms. Kelly said.

The regime's forces in the latest assault, he said, entered Iran on March 31 and launched their attack the next day.

"After 18 hours of fierce fighting, the regime suffered a major defeat," Mr. Jafarzadeh said.

The group, which says it wants to install a democratic government in Iran, called for a United Nations investigation of Iran's cross-border activities.

Mr. Jafarzadeh declined to give details of the rebel force, but said it has high-powered weapons captured in previous assaults inside Iran and is supported entirely by Iranians.

"But right at the bridge, they

appeared to have been prepared to see about 1,000 marchers," Ms. Kelly recounted. "Obviously they knew we were going in, but they seemed more and more worried about how their superiors would react and always sought instructions from higher and higher ups as we went along."

Several hours of "tough negotiations" with the security forces took place at Jericho — "they further argued that the area was a closed military zone and the proclamation was made about 15 minutes ago" — Ms. Kelly said.

Only one Indian, Miss Bela Bhadra, a social worker in the western Indian state of Gujarat, had such a prior permission and she was allowed across. Miss Bhadra "proved to be the best asset we had since she had to do a lot of tough negotiations with the Israeli army throughout the march," Ms. Kelly said.

The regime's forces in the latest assault, he said, entered Iran on March 31 and launched their attack the next day.

"After 18 hours of fierce fighting, the regime suffered a major defeat," Mr. Jafarzadeh said.

The group, which says it wants to install a democratic government in Iran, called for a United Nations investigation of Iran's cross-border activities.

Mr. Jafarzadeh declined to give details of the rebel force, but said it has high-powered weapons captured in previous assaults inside Iran and is supported entirely by Iranians.

"But right at the bridge, they

also went around the streets of Jerusalem chanting and beating drums.

"Many onlookers were apparently amused at the sight," Ms. Kelly recalled. "But many also understood that it was a message of peace."

At one point, though,

Terasawa, the senior-most of the monks, was "briefly detained" by Israeli security forces. Ms. Kelly added.

Although, in the final analysis, the Israeli authorities appeared to have achieved their objective of keeping limelight away from the peace march — as was evident in the almost negligible coverage the event got in the international press — the peace activists are now in Amman with a better insight into how Palestinian life is like in the occupied territories after visiting villages and meeting with people there.

"We are aware that the treatment that the Israeli army gave us was only minimal compared with the restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people," Ms. Kelly said.

"We will now try to focus as much international attention as possible on the Israeli measures against the Palestinians and emphasise the need to protect the people living in the occupied territories," Ms. Kelly pledged.

"The arbitrary actions of the Israeli authorities have gone too far for the international community to keep silent anymore. It is time everyone spoke out and sought to do something about it."

Aspin

(Continued from page 1)

of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the exchange of land for peace.

Mr. Lawzi told Mr. Aspin that the Arab and Islamic countries were awaiting moves to solve the Middle East issues.

Mr. Aspin also held a meeting with Lower House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabyat with whom he reviewed developments in the Palestine problem.

With reference to the Gulf, Mr. Arabyat called on the world community to help Iraq begin reconstruction and to secure food supplies for its people. He said the new world order should not be made to usher in a new colonial era to the region.

Baker

(Continued from page 1)

the prospects for movement towards peace have been enhanced by the success of the U.S.-led allied coalition in the Gulf war.

During the war dogs lived and bred in the green line ruins. Now bulldozers and troops have driven them out into populated districts.

Long-divided Beirut crawls back to life

By Diana Abdallah
Reuter

BEIRUT — From the air Beirut still looks like its wartime self — rundown buildings and bomb-pocked roads clogged with chaotic traffic and armed men at checkpoints.

But up close it is clear the city, divided and wrecked by 16 years of civil war, has changed a lot in recent months.

Workers are busy repairing homes and shops and building new ones. The gunmen who had been replaced by proper soldiers.

Western diplomats have also spoken of long delays at the Saudi border. One said recently that a 52-vehicle convoy to the border had passed through at the rate of eight to 10 vehicles a day.

Mr. Flak said there was very little heavy equipment in Kuwait. Most had been destroyed.

About 200 fire-fighters and support staff had arrived in Kuwait and the total number of reconstruction workers is expected to grow to 3,000, he said.

The tough-looking men who ruled their neighbourhoods and defended them for years with their militia weapons have retreated. Some can now be seen, selling cigarettes at the roadside.

"Efforts are under way to contain the pools of oil by directing oil through trenches into a basin. From the basin, the oil will be pumped into containers (and) will be used again," it said.

He was not aware that any had yet been awarded contracts.

Mr. Flak said that before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait it was possible to get equipment needed for an emergency from Saudi Arabia to Kuwait in 24 hours. "You can't do that any more. It

said with obvious contempt.

Many Beirut residents seem to be in a daze, not quite sure that the terrors of civil war are over — at least for now.

They find pride in referring to their capital as "greater Beirut" — instead of the west and east which had been divided since April 13, 1975, when the war began.

On the orders of the government, thousands of regular troops were deployed across Beirut last December to reunite a city free of militias for the first time in the civil war.

Bulldozers cleared barricades and thousands of mines, and roads on the green line battle zone running through the heart of the city were opened to the public for the first time in many years.

Scores of abandoned neighbourhoods on the 12-kilometre frontline look as if they have been struck by earthquakes.

Every apartment block, house and shop is wrecked and bullet-riddled. Sandbagged bunkers remain, as well as painted graffiti and tattered posters showing which groups held each area as the war ebbed and flowed.

Some poor families quickly moved back to their old homes, patching up broken windows with plastic bags and putting out flowers on window sills, but lacking water and sewerage.

Children in torn and dirty clothes play in the rubble. Lebanese soldiers warn people

away from narrow alleys because many of the mines and booby-traps have yet to be defused.

Away from the ruined downtown, sparkling neon lights shine at night from restaurants and nightclubs whose owners say business was never so good.

Lebanese are once again flocking to the cinema instead of watching poor quality videotapes.

But some of the problems of war remain.

The telephone service is getting better, but Beirut has only six hours of electricity in every 24. The sound of private power generators sends a deafening roar across the city. Water trickles from taps only two hours every three days.

Piles of rotten garbage litter the streets, feeding hordes of cats, dogs and rats.

The only violent crackdown these days is against rabid dogs. Police with hunting rifles shoot dead hundreds of stray dogs in the streets of Beirut each night.

During the war dogs lived and bred in the green line ruins. Now bulldozers and troops have driven them out into populated districts.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

6:05 AM. Fajr. (Sunrise) Dhuhr. 11:18 AM. Asr. 15:12 PM. Magrib. 19:21 PM. Isha.

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Tel. 611740. Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785. St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440. De Salle Church Tel. 66

King attends Friday prayers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein attended Friday prayers at Aishah Um Al Mounin Mosque in Amman and listened to a sermon delivered by General Mufti Izzeddine Al Khatib Al Tamimi on the virtues and advantages of fasting.

Also attending the prayers were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah, Prince Faisal

and Prince Hamzah and Prince Talal Ben Mohammad, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid and Prince Ali Ben Nayef. Also joining worshippers were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, the Awqaf and Islamic affairs minister, the chief Islamic justice and government officials.

Also attending the prayers were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah, Prince Faisal

Masri: King's visit to Europe on eve of EC summit important

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein's visits to France and Germany in the past week were very important since they were the first after the Gulf war and come on the eve of a summit meeting by the European Economic Community leaders who plan to discuss the Middle East question among other issues, according to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

"The European summit, due to be held on Monday, will discuss the Middle East question, a topic which was fully reviewed with the leaders of France and Germany during the visit, and will also give attention to the situation in the Gulf in the wake of the Gulf war," the minister said in a statement to Jordan Television.

"The King put forth Jordan's views and political stands vis-a-vis the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem, and it is hoped that the Europeans will appreciate this position at their coming summit," the minister said.

"The visit was part of Jordan's diplomatic efforts which aim at bringing about a just and durable peace to the region based on U.N. Security Council resolutions," he added.

"Jordan's political and geographic position requires from it to be mobile, to move all the time, especially in Europe, which has direct influence on the Middle East and enjoys strong ties with the United States," Mr. Masri

ICRC appeals for more aid to Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Friday issued an appeal for more donations and contributions to alleviate the sufferings of the Iraqi people.

An ICRC statement said that the aid already provided was not sufficient to cope with the actual needs, and it was hoped that various countries and organisations would act rapidly.

"In addition to the food crisis, ICRC's country-wide surveys reveal a high incidence of child diarrhoea which can cause death within a few hours," said the statement. "Morbidity and mortality rates are seen to be much higher than ever before, and the race against time is speeded up to prevent further deterioration of this situation," the statement added.

The statement said that the

summer heat, as was feared, was now aggravating the health problems brought about by unclean water, and ICRC's ongoing surveys show that more cities are without safe and/or sufficient drinking water supplies and poor sanitation conditions.

Nevertheless, the statement said, the ICRC is mobilising more resources to deal with the situation.

The statement said that ICRC convoy number 10 would be leaving Amman Saturday carrying further amounts of food supplies and medicines.

In Iraq, the statement said, distribution of water produced by three mobile purification systems is continuing in hospitals and will be extended to other social institutions. In the suburbs, ten water tankers are supplying six 70,000 litre tanks and water is then distributed to the population.

Ramadan fair proves successful

By Maha Addasi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The fair centre near the University of Jordan last Sunday started displaying various Jordanian-made goods at its annual Ramadan fair.

Several Jordanian companies specialising in food, confectionery and Ramadan sweets, chocolates and Easter candles, clothes and wool, shoes and nylon stockings, toys, shampoos and detergents as well as carpets have their products on display.

To the observant eye, the daily turn-out of people at the centre proves that the fair is a great success. "A minimum of 15,000 people come to the fair each week day," Amgad Abed Al Hadi, owner and general manager of the fair centre said. "Many, many more show up at weekends." This is a significant increase from the 12,000 people who used to visit previous fairs, per week day.

All the participants are pleased with the fair because of the marketing opportunities it gives them. "The location of this fair centre makes it accessible to most people," Khalid Kawasmi, a participant at the fair said. "We are gaining many new customers and also selling a great deal of our products here."

Saeed Tware, another participant at the fair specialising in clothing, said that this fair gives his company the opportunity to make a good impression on people. "This is our chance to show

potential customers that we have good quality products," Mr. Tware said. "So we bring out all the best season's clothes that have not even been displayed in our stores."

Some customers are also pleased with the idea of holding a fair specialising in displaying Ramadan related items. "Now we could buy everything related to Ramadan at one time from one place," Fatima Mohammad said. "I even bought clothes, here, for my young children for Eid."

Prices of the products displayed have been reduced for the fair, with discounts ranging from 10 per cent to 30 per cent and more.

"I bought this shirt for five and a half dinars from the fair," Hamed Hussein said. "This shirt," he added pointing to the shirt he was wearing, "is from the same make and I paid eight dinars for it."

Abed Al Hadi said that the fair centre specialised in displaying Jordanian products with the purpose of increasing people's awareness to these products.

"After the Gulf crisis many markets have been closed to Jordanian products," Abed Al Hadi said. "This is why we must support all nationally made products even more than before."

The fair, which is open daily from noon till 4 p.m. and from 7 p.m. till 1 a.m. will be open until April 14.

On May 23 another all-Jordanian exhibition will put on display Jordanian designed clothing. "This is our chance to show



Muslim Brotherhood Spiritual leader Mohammad Abdelrahman Khalifeh Friday addresses a rally at Mahtata (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Speakers condemn Israel and U.S. policies in the area

15,000 attend Brotherhood rally

By Nermene Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

MAHTATA — Nearly 15,000 people, mostly supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood Movement, crowded the football field in this old suburb of Amman to mark the occasion of Fetech Mecca Day (the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad re-entering the Holy City after being driven out to the town of Medina earlier on) and to condemn Israeli and U.S. policies in the Middle East.

The organisers, officials of the Muslim Brotherhood, had said they expected some 50,000 people to attend, roughly half of the turnout at a massive rally held at the peak of the Gulf crisis last October.

The analysts and observers had contended that the Brotherhood, and the Islamic trend generally, had lost ground among traditional supporters following Iraq's military defeat in the Gulf war.

But spokesman for the Brotherhood parliamentary bloc, Deputy Ahmad Qteish Al Azaideh, told the crowds that the rally was held, "to prove that campaigns undermining the movement's popularity are false."

"We do not want popularity for people but a popularity for the ideology of Islam," Mr. Azaideh said in his speech.

Participants in Friday's rally came from many parts of the Kingdom, as buses which hauled them to the make-shift stadium indicated the names of various societies based in towns and cities outside Amman.

On the highway leading to the meeting place small marches of 100-200 people carrying the slogans of the rally were chanting anti-U.S. songs.

"No to land for peace solution... it is like apostasy for Islam," said one of many banners hoisted by the marchers and the crowds which filled about three quarters of the

field's area. Most banners carried the emblem of the Brotherhood.

"Our meeting is a curse on those who thought they have buried the will of the people for years to come," Sheikh Sa'id told the crowd who were segregated by sex. The females' clad in black and white dresses and scarves filed into the field, after the men were seated, holding the hands of their children.

Mr. Abdul Ruhman Khalifa, spiritual leader of the Brotherhood, had said that it has lost its credibility and respect when it misappropriated international law.

"The U.N. has been dragged to precipice. It will only regain its power and respect when human rights light the path of the U.N. again," Mr. Khalifa said in his speech.

In large advertisement carried by the Arabic dailies during the past week, the Brotherhood highlighted three slogans for the rally: "No" to the elimination of the Palestinian cause," "No" to American-Atlantic presence on Iraqi and Gulf soil" and "No" to the degrading American conditions on Iraq."

"The Brotherhood condemns the U.N. conditions included in the Resolution (687) (on Iraq) because there is humiliation and surrender in every word of it, betrayal in every line," said Sheikh Sa'id, who is also a mosque preacher.

"We urge Iraq to reject these American terms... reject them and we are with you," he said.

Chants of "Allah Akbar... it is better to die than to live in humiliation" interrupted Sheikh Sa'id and other speakers.

RJ resumes flights to Saudi Arabia today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia has officially reopened its airspace to Royal Jordanian (RJ) flights, allowing its planes to land in Saudi Arabia and in the Gulf countries or to fly on to destinations in Southeast Asia and the Far East, according to an announcement by Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Jamal Al Sarairch.

The minister, who thanked the Saudi Arabian government for this move, said that it constituted a very significant step towards the restoration of strong ties between Amman and Riyadh to safeguard national interests.

Mr. Sarairch said that the Saudi government officials had displayed constructive response to the ongoing efforts for reviving inter-Arab transport operations "in a manner that reflected the true brotherly spirit of the Saudi leadership."

He expressed hope that the move would further contribute towards safeguarding the interests of Saudi and Jordanian

peoples and promoting transport operations among Arab countries in general.

The minister's statement, late Thursday night, followed a formal announcement by Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national air carrier, that it was resuming its flights to Jeddah and other destinations in Saudi Arabia.

An RJ spokesman said that RJ planes would resume flights to Jeddah as of Saturday, but the airline would later make formal announcements about its flights to Gulf states, the Indian subcontinent and the Far East, in accordance with the original schedule that had been in force before the Gulf crisis.

In the meantime, RJ requested passengers to contact its offices directly to learn about the flights and for further information and reservation.

In February, RJ announced that it was operating limited flights to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.). RJ flights were to the Gulf and

the east suspended during the Gulf crisis and stopped altogether during the Gulf war, but flights to the west continued.

Last month RJ announced that it had returned to Amman its fleet of aircraft which was temporarily based in Vienna during the Gulf war when flights from Amman were reduced to around two per day while insurance rates of JD 100 on regional flights and JD 167 on international flights were added to all ticket prices.

RJ officials said that they were now involved in making arrangements for restoring previous normal flights to the Gulf states and the east.

Meanwhile, a ban on Jordanian truckers carrying produce and other goods into Saudi Arabia from Jordan remained in force.

About 140,000 Jordanians used to work in Saudi Arabia before the Gulf crisis erupted in August last year, but many were reported to have returned to Jordan since the start of the crisis and the subsequent war.

Princess Basma tours south

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, Chairperson of Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund's (QAF) Board of Trustees Friday toured a number of villages in Wadi Araba region and met with tribal leaders who briefed her on the situation of people in Kahra, Rishah an Beir Madkour areas.

Princess Basma was also briefed on the kind of urgent assistance needed by the region's citizens to overcome health and nutritional problems.

The Princess voiced appreciation to the officials in the region, for their efforts to provide basic services to citizens. She called for intensifying national efforts to counter the challenges posed by

the economic situation Jordan is going through.

Princess Basma stressed the importance of providing basic services to people, particularly women and children who are the most vulnerable and the hardest hit by the difficulties local communities are grappling with.

She emphasised the need for mobilising all national capacities and efforts, and redirecting them towards rectifying the difficult economic circumstances Jordan is passing through.

Princess Basma supervised the distribution of 30 tonnes of foodstuff, donated by Jordanian citizens to needy people. This amount is the first following a

UNICEF worried about health situation in Iraq

By Serene Halasa
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — UNICEF officials Thursday warned that the situation in Iraq in the post-war era is deteriorating and appealed to the world community for urgent humanitarian aid to the war-torn country in preparation of what is seen by them as a very bleak future with a potential outbreak of epidemics.

"Our focus during the trip (to Iraq) was to inspect water supplies, sanitation, and health conditions," Raymond Naimy, UNICEF senior water engineer told the Jordan Times. "And all these are in miserable conditions, especially in the south," he added.

Mr. Naimy, who has worked closely for the past seven weeks with the Baghdad Water Authority, said the situation in the outskirts of Baghdad was worse than that inside the capital. He explained that the war against Iraq had rendered the country helpless in facing future problems. "The situation is urgent and serious," he said.

Another key member of UNICEF's Iraq emergency aid team, epidemiologist and regional child survival advisor, Dr. Al-Fateh Al Samani, warned of widespread epidemics, such as cholera, typhoid, and meningitis. He said that many children were dying from diarrhoea because of contaminated polluted water.

"Diarrhoea has increased among children up to four times," said Dr. Al Samani. He said that lack of medicine, drinking polluted water and lack of proper food have caused the rate of diarrhoea cases among children to rise. "It is a vicious circle: diarrhoea causes malnutrition. Malnutrition causes more cases of diarrhoea," he added.

Dr. Al Samani also said that if the situation was not dealt with urgently, the spread of epidemics might affect the whole region, not only Iraq. "One person effected with cholera means that the disease will rapidly spread through contact," Dr. Al Samani said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Friday said that children in Iraq were dying because of the shortage of drinking water. It also warned of widespread epidemics.

According to an ICRC statement, "diarrhoea among children has dramatically increased, often resulting in death within a few hours."

Mr. Naimy, who has worked closely for the past seven weeks with the Baghdad Water Authority, said the situation in the outskirts of Baghdad was worse than that inside the capital. He explained that the war against Iraq had rendered the country helpless in facing future problems. "The situation is urgent and serious," he said.

Another key member of UNICEF's Iraq emergency aid team, epidemiologist and regional child survival advisor, Dr. Al-Fateh Al Samani, warned of widespread epidemics, such as cholera, typhoid, and meningitis. He said that many children were dying from diarrhoea because of contaminated polluted water.

He also said that some people were drinking river water that is highly polluted. "This is a serious health hazard because Iraq's river water is endemic," Mr. Naimy added.

Mr. Naimy, who visited Basra, Kut, Anmarra, Mosul, Missan, Wasat, Najaf and Karbala, said

that the water sanitation equipment in those areas was not operational. "The situation was bad after the war, and further deteriorated with the start of the rebellion in the south," he said.

"Although the amount of pure clean treated water has increased to 70 per cent in Baghdad, this improvement of the water system should be witnessed throughout Iraq," Mr. Naimy said.

Unfortunately, Iraq is still in dire need of spare parts, chemicals to purify water, and energy required to operate power plants. "Government officials are working hard but nothing can be done when the basic elements are missing," Mr. Naimy said. "It's all one circle, when you don't have fuel you can't operate generators, and without the generators you cannot pump water. It is all linked together and it needs urgent action in all of them," he added.

Another danger looming for the people of Iraq, especially children, is malnutrition. "Children have not gained weight in the past three to four months," Dr. Al Samani said. "I can say we are on the brink of witnessing malnutrition," he added.

"Children's weights are not increasing. It is either the same weight or less with growth, and this is dangerous," Mr. Naimy said.

"Malnutrition in children can also affect their mental growth," Dr. Al Samani said, warning that if international support is not given immediately the situation might deteriorate. "Iraq needs support right now not only with medicine, but also food, especially for children," Dr. Al Samani added.

AL-UM STORES For maternity & kids wears

As of Monday April 8, 1991 our stores will have moved:

From Al Burj Building to Jordan Insurance Co. Building

Jabal Amman

On the occasion, we announce our

BIG SALE

on all maternity and children's clothes until Eid Al Fitr feast at our stores in Al Burj Building

EASTER!!

Luncheon Buffet

Sunday 7-4-91

SEAFOOD

MEAT-POULTRY

BIG VARIETY

Following is the full text of U.N. Security Council resolution 687:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990), 677 (1990), 678 (1990) and 686 (1991).

Welcoming the restoration to Kuwait of its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and the return of its legitimate government.

Affirming the commitment of all member states to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq, and noting the intention expressed by the member states cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with paragraph 8 of resolution 686 (1991).

Reaffirming the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in light of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

Taking note of the letter sent by the foreign minister of Iraq on 27 February 1991 (S/2275) and those sent pursuant to resolution 686 (1991) (S/2273, S/2276, S/2280, S/2281 and S/2280).

Noting that Iraq and Kuwait, as independent sovereign states, signed at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 "Agreed Minutes Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters," thereby recognising formally the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait and the allocation of islands, which were registered with the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the charter and in which Iraq recognised the independence and complete sovereignty of the state of Kuwait within its borders as specified and accepted in the letter of the prime minister of Iraq dated 21 July 1952, and as accepted by the ruler of Kuwait in his letter dated 10 August 1952.

Conscious of the need for demarcation of the said boundary.

Conscious also of the statements by Iraq threatening to use weapons in violation of its obligations under the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of its prior use of chemical weapons and affirming that grave consequences would follow any further use by Iraq of such weapons.

Recalling that Iraq subscribed to the declaration adopted by all states participating in the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held at Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, establishing the objective of universal elimination of chemical and biological weapons.

Recalling further that Iraq has signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972.

Noting the importance of Iraq ratifying this convention.

Noting moreover the importance of all states adhering to this convention and encouraging its forthcoming review conference to reinforce the authority, efficiency and universal scope of the convention.

Stressing the importance of an early conclusion by the Conference on Disarmament of its work on a convention on the Universal Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and of universal adherence thereto.

Aware of the use by Iraq of ballistic missiles in unprovoked attacks and therefore of the need to take specific measures in regard to such missiles located in Iraq.

Concerned by the reports in the hands of member states that Iraq has attempted to acquire materials for a nuclear-weapons programme contrary to its obligations under the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968.

Recalling the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in the region of the Middle East.

Conscious of the threat which all weapons of mass destruction pose to peace and security in the area and of the need to work towards the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of such weapons.

Conscious also of the objective of achieving balanced and comprehensive control of armaments in the region.

Conscious further of the importance of achieving the objectives noted above using all available means, including a dialogue among the states of the region.

Noting that resolution 686 (1991) marked the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 661 (1990) in so far as they applied to

Kuwait.

Noting that despite the progress being made in fulfilling the obligations of resolution 686 (1991), many Kuwaiti and third country nationals are still not accounted for and property remains unreturned.

Recalling the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979, which categorises all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism.

Deploring threats made by Iraq during the recent conflict to make use of terrorism against targets outside Iraq and the taking of hostages by Iraq.

Taking note with grave concern of the reports of the secretary general of 20 March 1991 (S/2236) and 28 March 1991 (S/2240), and conscious of the necessity to meet urgently the humanitarian needs in Kuwait and Iraq.

Bearing in mind its objective of restoring international peace and security in the area as set out in recent council resolutions.

Conscious of the need to take the following measures acting under Chapter VII of the charter.

1. Affirms all 13 resolutions noted above, except as expressly changed below to achieve the goals of this resolution, including a formal cease-fire:

A 2. Demands that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocation of islands set out in the "Agreed Minutes Between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters," signed by them in the exercise of their sovereignty at Baghdad on 4 October 1963 and registered with the United Nations and published by the United Nations in document 7063, U.N. Treaty Series, 1964:

3. Calls on the secretary general to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, drawing on appropriate material including the map transmitted by Security Council document S/22412 and to report back to the Security Council within one month;

4. Decides to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary and to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the charter.

B 5. Requests the secretary general, after consulting with Iraq and Kuwait, to submit within three days to the Security Council for its approval a plan for the immediate deployment of a U.N. observer unit to monitor the Khor Abdullah and a demilitarised zone, which is hereby established, extending 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait from the boundary referred to in the "Agreed Minutes Between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq Regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters" of 4 October 1963; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the demilitarised zone; to observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one state to the other; and for the secretary general to report regularly to the council on the operations of the unit, and immediately

if there are serious violations of the zone or potential threats to peace:

6. Notes that as soon as the secretary general notifies the council of the completion of the deployment of the U.N. observer unit, the conditions will be established for the member states cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end consistent with resolution 686 (1991); C

7. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972;

8. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally accept the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless, under international supervision:

(a) all chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities;

(b) all ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts, and repair and production facilities;

9. Decides, for the implementation of paragraph 8 above, the following:

(a) Iraq shall submit to the secretary general, within 15 days of the adoption of this resolution, a declaration of the locations, amounts and types of all items specified in paragraph 8 and agree to urgent, on-site inspection as specified below:

(b) the secretary general, in consultation with the appropriate government and, where appropriate, with the director general of the World Health Organisation (WHO), within 45 days of the passage of this resolution, shall develop, and submit to the council for approval, a plan calling for the completion of the following acts within 45 days of such approval:

(i) the forming of a special commission, which shall carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the special commission itself;

(ii) the yielding by Iraq of possession to the special commission for destruction, removal, or rendering harmless, taking into account the requirements of public safety, of all items specified under paragraph 8 (a) above including items at the additional locations designated by the special commission under paragraph 9 (b) (i) above and the destruction of Iraq, under supervision of the special commission, of all its missile capabilities including launchers as specified under paragraph 8 (b) above;

(iii) the provision by the special commission of the assistance and cooperation to the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) required in paragraphs 12 and 13 below;

10. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally undertake not to use, develop, construct or acquire

any of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 above and requests the secretary general, in consultation with the special commission, to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with this paragraph, to be submitted to the council for approval within 120 days of the passage of this resolution;

11. Invites Iraq to reaffirm unconditionally its obligations under the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1 July 1968;

12. Decides that Iraq shall unconditionally agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to the above; to submit to the secretary general and the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) within 15 days of the adoption of this resolution a declaration of the locations, amounts and types of all items specified in paragraph 12 and to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 10 April 1972;

13. Requests the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the secretary general, with the assistance and cooperation of the special commission as provided for in the plan of the secretary general in paragraph 9 (b) above, to carry out immediate on-site inspection of Iraq's nuclear capabilities based on Iraq's declarations and the designation of any additional locations by the special commission itself;

14. Decides to create a fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16 above and to establish a commission that will administer the fund;

15. Directs the secretary general to develop and present to the council for decision, no later than 30 days following the adoption of this resolution, recommendations for the fund to meet the requirement for the payment of claims established in accordance with paragraph 18 above and for a programme to implement the decisions in paragraph 16, 17 and 18 above, including: administration of the fund; mechanisms for determining the appropriate level of Iraq's contribution to the fund based on a percentage of the value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq not to exceed a figure to be suggested to the council by the secretary general, taking into account the requirements of the people of Iraq, Iraq's payment capacity as assessed in conjunction with the international financial institutions taking into consideration external debt service, and the needs of the Iraqi economy; arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the fund; the process by which funds will be allocated and claims paid; appropriate procedures for evaluating losses, listing claims and verifying their validity and resolving disputed claims in respect of Iraq's liability as specified in paragraph 16 above; and the composition of the commission designed above;

16. Decides that, in accordance with resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent related resolutions and until a further decision is taken by the council, all states shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, or promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, to Iraq by their nationals, or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of:

(a) arms and related material of all types, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of all forms of conventional military equipment, including for paramilitary forces, and spare parts and components and their means of production, for such equipment;

(b) items specified and defined in paragraph 8 and paragraph 12 above not otherwise covered above;

(c) technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilisation or stockpiling of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

17. Decides to create a fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16 above and to establish a commission that will administer the fund;

18. Decides that, effective immediately, that the prohibitions against the sale or supply to Iraq of commodities or products other than medicine and health supplies, and prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto, contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall not apply to foodstuffs notified to the committee established by resolution 661 (1990) or, with the approval of that committee, under the simplified and accelerated "no objection" procedure, to materials and supplies for essential civilian needs identified in the report of the secretary general of 20 March 1991 (S/2236), and in any further findings of that committee;

19. Decides that the council shall review the provisions of paragraph 20 above every 60 days in light of the policies and practices of

15. Requests the secretary

general to report to the Security Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property which Kuwait claims has not been returned or which has not been returned intact;

20. Decides that upon the approval by the council of the programme called for in paragraph 19 above and upon council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 above, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall have no further effect or force;

21. Decides that, pending action by the council under paragraph 22 above, the committee established under resolution 661 (1990) shall be empowered to approve, when required to assure adequate financial resources on the part of Iraq to carry out the activities under paragraph 20 above, exceptions to the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq;

22. Decides that upon the approval by the council of the programme called for in paragraph 19 above and upon council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 above, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall have no further effect or force;

23. Decides that, pending action by the council under paragraph 22 above, the committee established under resolution 661 (1990) shall be empowered to approve, when required to assure adequate financial resources on the part of Iraq to carry out the activities under paragraph 20 above, exceptions to the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq;

24. Decides that, in accordance with resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent related resolutions and until a further decision is taken by the council, all states shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, or promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply, to Iraq by their nationals, or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of:

(a) arms and related material of all types, specifically including the sale or transfer through other means of all forms of conventional military equipment, including for paramilitary forces, and spare parts and components and their means of production, for such equipment;

(b) items specified and defined in paragraph 8 and paragraph 12 above not otherwise covered above;

(c) technology under licensing or other transfer arrangements used in the production, utilisation or stockpiling of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

25. Calls upon all states and international organisations to act strictly in accordance with paragraph 24 above, notwithstanding the existence of any contracts, agreements, licenses, or any other arrangements;

26. Requests the secretary general, in consultation with appropriate governments, to develop within 60 days for approval of the council, guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24 and 25 above and paragraph 27 below, and to make them available to all states and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically;

27. Calls upon all states to maintain such national controls and procedures and to take such other actions consistent with the guidelines to be established by the Security Council under paragraph 26 above as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of paragraph 24 above, and calls upon international orga-

nisations to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring such full compliance;

28. Agrees to review its decisions in paragraphs 22, 23, 24, and 25 above, except for the items specified and defined in paragraphs 8 and 12 above, on a regular basis and in any case 120 days following passage of this resolution, taking into account Iraq's compliance with this resolution and general progress towards the control of armaments in the region;

29. Decides that all states, including Iraq, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the government of Iraq, or of any person or body in Iraq, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures taken by the Security Council in resolution 661 (1990) and related resolutions;

30. Decides that, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals, Iraq shall extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, providing lists of such persons, facilitating the access of the International Committee of the Red Cross to all such persons wherever located or detained and facil-

tating the search by the International Committee of the Red Cross for those Kuwaiti and third country nationals still unaccounted for;

31. Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to keep the secretary general apprised as appropriate of all activities undertaken in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;

32. Requires Iraq to inform the council that it will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organisation of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism;

33. Declares that, upon official notification by Iraq to the secretary general and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the provisions above, a formal ceasefire is effective between Iraq and Kuwait and the member states cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution (678 1990);

34. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to take such further steps and may be required for the implementation of this resolution and to secure peace and security in the area.

Security Council resolution 687

tating the search by the International Committee of the Red Cross for those Kuwaiti and third country nationals still unaccounted for;

31. Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to keep the secretary general apprised as appropriate of all activities undertaken in connection with facilitating the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990;

32. Requires Iraq to inform the council that it will not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow any organisation of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism;

33. Declares that, upon official notification by Iraq to the secretary general and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the provisions above, a formal ceasefire is effective between Iraq and Kuwait and the member states cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution (678 1990);



Jennifer Capriati

Mesksi upsets Capriati

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina (R) — A listless and error-prone Capriati suffered one of the earliest defeats of her budding career when she fell to Soviet Leila Mesksi 3-6 6-3 in the third round of the \$500,000 Family Circle Cup Tennis Tournament.

With her first victory over a top-10 player, the ninth-seeded Mesksi earned a quarter-final meeting with third-ranked defending champion Martina Navratilova.

Top seed Navratilova advanced with a 6-3 6-4 victory over Petra Langrova of Czechoslovakia.

Second seed Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina also rolled into the quarter-finals with a 6-3 6-2 win over 10th-seeded Canadian Helen H. Sabatini who will next face Navratilova.

Mesksi, who turned 15-year-old last week, appeared to recover from a shaky 0-3 start when she reeled off six successive games to the opening set.

But the 10th-ranked American began making uncharacteristic errors in the second set and repe-

atedly failed to take advantage of opportunities.

Mesksi took control of the baseline duel and levelled the match on her fourth set point when Capriati netted a backhand.

Capriati's backhand continued to let her down in the third set and she appeared sluggish and reluctant to go for winner as Mesksi built a 5-2 lead.

The American teen sensation finally displayed some fight as she produced a trio of match-saving winners to pull to 5-3 before the 17th-ranked Soviet served out the match in the ninth game.

"I really didn't go for it and she was making everything," said Capriati.

"I got the feeling that I didn't want to go for it," she continued. "Maybe I was scared I was going to miss because I was making a lot of errors, especially of the backhand."

The other quarter-finals pit third seed Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain against unseeded Italian Federica Bonsignori and fourth seed Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia against eighth seed Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union. .

Agassi eliminates Engel at Orlando Tennis Classic

ORLANDO, Florida (AP) — Top-seeded Andre Agassi eliminated Sweden's David Engel 6-4, 6-4 as second-round play concluded at the Prudential Securities Tennis Classic.

"I won a lot of crucial points tonight by coming into net," Agassi said. "I dug out some low volleys that would have made Boris Becker proud. I'm starting to understand the logic of coming into the net, but I'm still not really comfortable with it."

Agassi's win paved the way for an all-American quarterfinal round the first time that's happened on the pro tour since the Volvo Pro Indoor Tournament in April of 1987, a span that includes 275 men's professional events.

Defending champion Brad Gilbert and MaliVai Washington also advanced to the quarterfinals.

The hard-serving Engel extended the points just enough to keep Agassi's victory from being routine. After Agassi scored a single service break in game five to take the first set, the match turned on a sequence of three consecutive service breaks in the

second set.

At 2-2, Engel sailed a pair of backhands wide to hand Agassi a break. But Engel set up a break point of his own with a screaming backhand passing shot in the very next game, and clinched it when Agassi netted a double.

But Agassi struck back in the following game. Using his powerful groundstrokes to keep Engel pinned to the baseline, Agassi forced Engel into two backhand errors to score yet another break and grab a 4-3 lead.

After escaping three more break points on his serve in the next game to lead 5-3, Agassi served out the match two games later to advance to a quarterfinal meeting with Chuck Adams.

Earlier, Gilbert, seeded third, defeated Germany's Patrick Baur 6-3, 7-6 (7-5) and Washington beat Venezuela's Nicolas Pereira 6-1, 6-3. Adams struggled past Bryan Shelton 3-6, 7-6 (8-6), 7-6 (7-4).

For the second straight match, Gilbert played just well enough to win. Baur, ranked 91st in the world, appeared headed for defeat at 3-6, 24.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH RISCH
© 1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

THE PERFECT DEFENSE

Both vulnerable, West deals.

NORTH
♦ J 7 5
10 9 8 6 2
Q

+ A 9 7 6

WEST
Q 10 6
J 7 3
J 5 4
+ Q J 8 3

EAST
A K Q 5 4
K 10 3
+ K 4

SOUTH
♦ A K Q 5 4
K 10 3
+ K 4

The bidding:

West North East South

Pass Pass 1 1 NT

3 3 Dbl 2 2

Pass Pass Pass

— transfer to hearts

Opening lead: Four of ♦

The Mixed Pair event at the recent World Championships, held in Geneva, Switzerland, was won by Peter Weichsel, of Encinitas, Calif., and Juanita Chambers, of Schenectady, N.Y. Best performance by a married couple was by Kathie and Walt Walwick of Washington,

D.C., who came in third. The defending champions, West Coasters Pam and Jon Wilkes, finished a creditable seventh.

Most North-South pairs managed to stay out of game on this hand from the event. South's hand is not as good in support of hearts as it might look. Since North surely has a five-card or longer suit, the queen of hearts is a wasted asset and the hand is riddled with losers in the other suits.

At most tables the lead was a diamond to East's ace. East shifted to the king of spades, on which West signaled encouragingly with the ten. Ace of spades and a spade to the queen completed the book and, also, the defense—declarer easily made the rest.

At a few tables, East found the winning defense. When West signaled with the ten of spades, East continued with a low spade. That enabled West to win the queen and continue with a spade to partner's ace. Now a fourth round of spades from East promoted West's jack to the setting trick. If declarer ruffed low, West would overruff; if South ruffed with the queen, the jack was sure to take a trick.

Leeds seeks return to golden days

LONDON (R) — Leeds United, seeking a return to the golden days of the 1970s, could move closer to third place in the English soccer first division if they beat Wimbledon this Saturday.

A win at Plough Lane would put Leeds three points behind Crystal Palace with a game in hand over the south London club, who are playing in a domestic cup final Sunday.

Since Leeds last won the championship in 1974 they have never finished in the top three.

Wimbledon, who have never finished higher than sixth in the first division, had their 10-match unbeaten run ended by Manchester United in midweek but are determined to avenge an earlier defeat at Leeds.

They lost 3-0 at Elland Road last year and Manager Ray Harsford said: "We lost badly up there

over Christmas and it's up to us to get revenge. We have tightened up a lot since then."

Wimbledon fullback Terry Phelan is fit again after missing five games with a thigh strain but may be unable to win back his place in the side from on-form replacement Gary Elkins.

Leeds, who beat relegation-threatened Sunderland 5-0 on Tuesday, expect to regain centre-half Chris Fairclough, who hurt an ankle at Chelsea, in place of John McClelland.

Leaders Arsenal, the favourites for the title after thrashing Aston Villa 5-0 at Highbury Wednesday travel to Sheffield United looking for a win to go eight points clear of champions Liverpool, who are not in action.

With Liverpool out of the F.A.

Cup, seemingly out of contention for the championship and currently banned from European competitions, Palace or Leeds might hope for England's sole European Football Union (UEFA) Cup place next season by finishing third.

But UEFA President Lennart Johansson has said he expects Liverpool, five points clear of Palace with a game in hand, to be back in Europe next season, a move which would dash the slim hopes of Palace and Leeds.

Manchester City, just one point ahead of Wimbledon, meet Nottingham Forest, who hope to have midfielder Terry Wilson back in their line-up just a week before their F.A. Cup semi-final against second division joint-leaders West Ham.

Andrei Kanchelskis, Manches-

ter's £1 million (\$1.7 million) Soviet signing, will not be making his scheduled league debut against Aston Villa.

The 22-year-old winger has been delayed and assistant manager Archie Knox said: "We expected him this week but he has been delayed due to international duties. It may be next week or even later before he comes to Old Trafford."

Transfer-listed Lee Butler is pencilled in for only his sixth league game in four seasons for Villa as a replacement to keeper Nigel Spink, who was injured at Arsenal.

In the second division, former England midfielder Glenn Hoddle has his managerial debut for Swindon against Watford, now managed by former Tottenham leaders West Ham.

Managers' contract runs out at the end of the season. They have already agreed terms with Cagliari's Claudio Ranieri to replace him.

But despite their traumatic season, Napoli are in reasonable shape and were unlucky to lose to Sampdoria Wednesday, according to both Bignon and commentators.

"Napoli showed they know how to react well even without their best footballer," said Bignon, who guided Napoli to their second league title last season.

"Napoli can build on this squad for the future," former Italy star Roberto Bettega said after they dominated Sampdoria but came up against fine goalkeeping by Gianluca Pagliuca, and lost 2-0. "Napoli looked quite good. They're progressing," Italy's 1982 World Cup midfielder Marco Tardelli said.

Napoli forward Giuseppe Incocciati believes they can regain lost ground immediately.

"Playing like this we can still get into the UEFA Cup," Incocciati insisted.

The team finishing seventh in the Italian first division could qualify for next season's UEFA

Cup. Sixth-placed trio Torino, Lazio and Parma are three points of Napoli with seven games remaining.

Brazilian midfielder Alemano is expected to move on next season but Napoli want his compatriot Careca to stay and become the team's new standard bearer.

"I came to Italy and to Napoli above all to play with Maradona and for this reason turned down other contracts," Careca said.

"Together with Diego I've won

so much and it certainly won't be the same playing without him beside me. But I have a contract with Napoli and I'll respect it to the end," he added.

The Brazilian World Cup star said Maradona's successor could come from within the club.

"Watch out for Zola. Gianfranco is growing up from match to match and since becoming a first team player he seems to have found greater responsibility.

"He could be a guarantee for Napoli's future," Careca said.

Maradona twice this season handed 24-year-old Zola Napoli's number 10 shirt, downing the number nine himself.

"It will be difficult to wear it — that shirt," Zola reflected.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY APRIL 6, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

pursue them.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You have some serious or important arrangements to make that require you handle them with precision and in a truly cooperative manner.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Being sure that you and your partners understand just what is the overall plan under which you are operating is very important for you.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You have all sorts of things to do and there is no better time for doing than this day when most everyone is in a earthy frame of mind.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) You want to have a good time and it's alright if you have all that has to do with hobbies perfected so there will be no slip-ups.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) This is the time to make sure you spend as much time as possible making repairs at home and doing that which pleases members of your family.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) This is the day to get our communications to others and to discuss with kin, neighbours and personal companions where you are jointly headed.

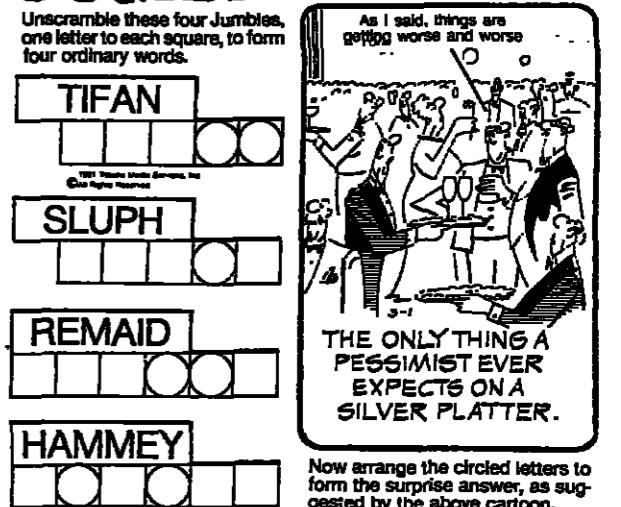
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumble: HUMAN ALIVE PIGPEN TRUDGE
Answer: What you shouldn't find in a friendly handshake—AN "UPPER HAND"

THE Daily Crossword

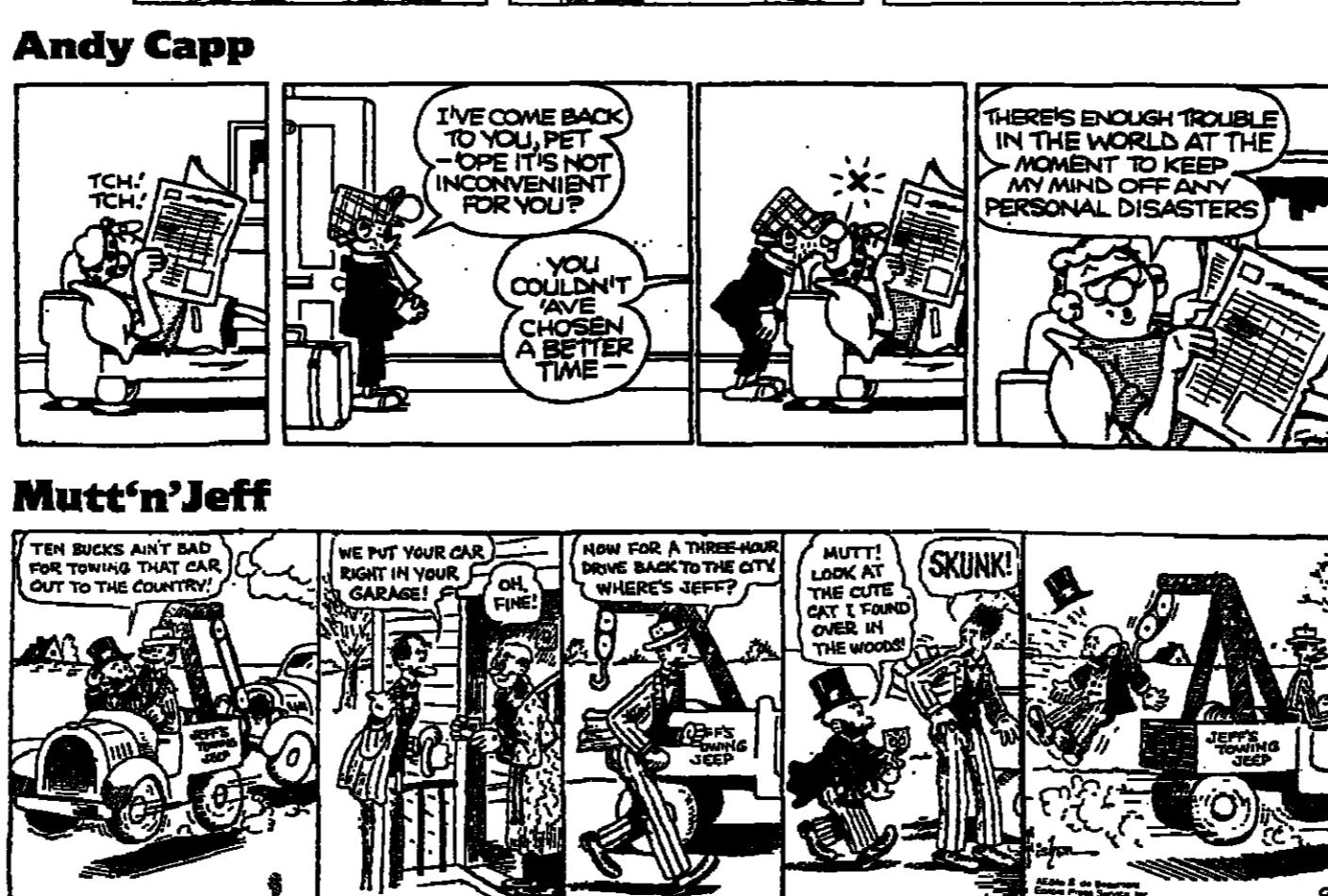
by Hank Harrington



Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



Report sees 'yen zone' unlikely

WASHINGTON (AP) — Though Asian countries' debt is now mainly in Japanese yen, not in U.S. dollars, the yen does not play as much of a role as the Deutsche mark plays in Europe, according to a report to the International Monetary Fund.

Development of a "yen zone" like the "dollar zone" in the Americas is uncertain, it said. A currency is said to have a "zone" or an "area" when it is heavily used for international transactions in the region. Other countries in the region usually allow it to freely converted into their own currencies and tend to keep their reserves in it.

The report was made by two members of the fund staff, Yuzuru Ozeki, a Japanese, and George Pavlas, a Greek.

It said that in the 1980s the share of Asian debt held in yen almost doubled, reaching 40 per cent in 1989. But Asian countries hold their reserves about 50 per cent in dollars, 15 per cent in marks and not much more in yen — only 18 per cent.

"European countries hold about 25 per cent of their reserves in (marks) and only about five per cent in yen," it added.

In 1987, the last year for which German figures are available, 81.5 per cent of West German exports were in marks. In 1988 only 34.4 per cent of Japanese exports were in yen.

The United States prices 96 per cent of its exports in dollars, and 85 per cent of its imports are also priced in dollars — including

many of its imports from Japan.

Major Japanese imports such as oil are traditionally priced in dollars whether they come from the United States or not.

World use of yen has nevertheless increased markedly in recent years. The report points out that Japan has had large surpluses in its international accounts and has become important in world finance.

Since 1985 it has been the largest holder of international reserves: \$290 billion worth in 1989, the report said.

Japan's role, it explained, has been promoted by its low inflation in the 1980s and appreciation of its monetary policy, the freeing up of financial markets in Japan and the increase in Japan's share of exports, especially to Third

World countries in Asia.

"Still, the use of the yen has been growing more slowly than one might expect given Japan's stellar economic performance," the IMF paper said.

It noted that foreigners have trouble getting hold of short-term Japanese securities and can earn only small returns on them. At the same time Japanese have been investing massively in other countries, so foreigners do not need income in yen to make payments to Japanese.

Japanese banks have been important in expanding the use of the yen, but they too have an advantage in borrowing foreign currencies: They lend the money to Japanese business people because foreign currencies are used so much for trade in Japan.

Abadan oil refinery resumes full operations

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran has made itself self-sufficient in petrol when it resumed full operations at its giant Abadan oil refinery, Tehran Television said.

The refinery was the largest in the world before it was damaged in the 1980-88 war with Iraq.

Television, monitored in Nicosia, said the refinery in southern Khuzestan province, was inaugurated by Vice President Hassan Habibi and Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh.

It quoted Aqazadeh as saying production will be boosted by 130,000 barrels a day at the refinery, which started limited operation in February 1990, raising the total from 160,000 to 270,000 barrels a day.

Aqazadeh said Iran would no longer need to import petrol, which it used to do to make up a shortfall in domestic consumption.

Aqazadeh repeated that Iran intends to boost crude oil production from the current 3.5 million barrels to five million barrels a day sometime next year.

Industry analysts say that much

Aramco to hire 1,000 new workers for Saudi oilfields this year

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — Saudi Arabian Oil Co. (Aramco) wants to be ready to pump up its oil production after the Gulf war and is running national advertisements to hire 1,000 new workers this year.

The oil company said it plans to boost production capacity to 10 million barrels a day by 1995, five years ahead of schedule because of uncertainty in the oil business to the war.

Today, Saudi Aramco is producing about eight million barrels a day.

Saudi Aramco said it is advertising for engineers, nurses, helicopter pilots and other workers.

"We're recruiting everybody it takes to run an oil company and a community associated with it," said Bill Tracy, spokesman for Aramco Services Co., the Houston subsidiary of Saudi Aramco, which handles recruiting and purchasing of goods and services.

Tracy said Saudi Arabia wants to be prepared in case it needs to increase oil production to help

meet the world's needs as Iraq and Kuwait undergo reconstruction after the war.

Aramco hired about 300 workers last year, Tracy said.

The company, which is running national advertisements for workers, has gotten a strong response, Tracy said.

"The phone is ringing off the wall," he said.

Saudi Aramco, which was the primary fuel supplier to the allied coalition, employs about 45,000 workers from 55 countries.

Few of his company's employees joined the exodus of workers and their families from Saudi Arabia in the early stages of the Gulf conflict, Tracy said.

To help employees and their families cope in a stressful environment, the firm raised salaries 15 per cent last November.

Before the raise, salaries at Saudi Aramco were already 30 per cent higher than what similar jobs would pay in the United States, Tracy said.

Plan stresses reform to achieve high economic growth in Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia can raise economic growth to an average of six per cent a year between 1990 to 1996 if it carries through long-awaited economic reforms, according to a draft five-year plan which is close to completion.

The plan, Tunisia's eighth since independence in 1956 and made available to Reuters, says that continuing with present practices would lead in the long term to low growth, rising indebtedness and high unemployment.

"Even if it could achieve acceptable levels of development, otherwise the subsidies will rise to the intolerable level of 2.3 billion dinars (\$2.5 billion) by 1996," it says.

Introducing selective charges for public services such as health and education, which are mostly free at present;

Further privatisation of state-owned companies until the government owns only strategic industries such as electricity;

Reform of the salary and employment system to increase incentives for hard work and give employers more flexibility to hire and fire. The 1966 labour code should be amended because of

the "excessive protection" it provides for jobs. The Tunisian trade unions fiercely contest this proposal;

Foreign investment in Tunisia must double from \$210 million (\$226 million) in 1991 to \$415 million (\$430 million) by the end of the plan. Ignoring investment in oil exploration, which is likely to decline, the increase would be fivefold.

To bring about this, the government should set up free trade zones and advanced technology complexes and press ahead with liberalisation of the exchange rate system with the eventual aim of making the Tunisian dinar convertible. Tunisian officials had hoped to make the dinar convertible by the end of this year.

Removing the remaining price controls on manufactured goods at all levels. Since the structural adjustment plan in 1986, the government has liberalised retail prices for only 23 per cent of goods because of "weak competition", the plan says.

Removing the tariff barriers protecting locally manufactured goods from foreign competition.

"Protecting the local market contradicts the aim of encouraging exports and making industry more competitive," the plan says.

The strategy could raise economic growth from about four per cent in the period 1987-91 to six per cent in the period 1992-96 and then 7.7 per cent in the last four years of the century. Tunisia's population would be growing in the meantime at 1.8 per cent a year, to reach nine million in 1996.

The current account deficit would fall from 3.1 per cent of GDP in 1991 to 2.2 per cent in 1996. By the end of the decade the account would be running surpluses.

Unemployment, one of the Tunisian government's biggest political headaches, would fall progressively from about 15 per cent of the workforce this year to 13 per cent by 1996 and 9.8 per cent by the year 2001.

The level of foreign indebtedness would also decline, from 49.5 per cent of GDP now to 35 per cent by the end of the plan.

British firms suffer highest failure rate

LONDON (AP) — Almost 8,000 businesses in England and Wales collapsed during the first three months of 1991 as the recession hit hard into the British economy, a survey has reported.

More than 650 companies went out of business every week, the highest failure rate recorded in any one quarter since records were first kept in 1980, according to a survey by business information company Dun and Bradstreet.

The workers said if their demands are not met by Wednesday, they will urge all workers in Byelorussia to strike, the independent news agency Interfax said.

The figures represent an increase in the failure rate of more than two-thirds compared with the first three months of 1990, the survey said.

In some areas the rate of business failures doubled this year, the survey said.

Philip Mellor, marketing manager for Dun and Bradstreet, a company well known for monitoring business, said: "These figures show that there has been no let up in the abnormally high rate of business failures between 1990 and 1991."

He said that if the current trend continues, "more than 40,000 businesses are likely to collapse this year."

"The high level of failures is still continuing in the southeast and eastern regions but the disconcertingly rapid increase in the business failure rate has spread to the east midlands."

The survey showed there were more than 1,000 business failures in the southwest during the first quarter of the year; more than 1,000 in the midlands; 841 in the northwest; 751 in the northeast; 1,879 in the southeast and 1,500 in London.

Soviet miners continue strike, stoppages spread to new areas

MOSCOW (AP) — Striking coal miners, ignoring an agreement reached with the Kremlin, stayed off the job Friday as work stoppages spread to other industries in protest of government price increases.

Despite the fact that most economic demands by miners were met as a result of talks between Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov and President Mikhail Gorbachev with representatives of miners' work collectives, strikes continued.

The resolutions and instructions of the Soviet cabinet of ministers, issued as a result of the meeting, did not even meet fully the demands coordinated in the 1989 protocols," said Anatoly Malykhin, a member of the Kuznetz strike committee.

As the month-old mine walkout continued, other workers joined in calling for Gorbachev's ouster.

In the Byelorussian capital of Minsk, nearly 10,000 people walked off the job Thursday and staged a rally to protest the April 2 increase in the cost of food and consumer goods, TASS reported.

Workers from the Minsk automobile plant and a motorcycle and bicycle plant, as well as doctors and students, joined in the demonstration.

The labour newspaper Trud

ANGLICAN CHURCH HOLY WEEK AND EASTER
Holy Saturday, April 6 8:00 pm Easter Vigil with Renewal of Baptismal Vows
Easter Day, April 7 6:00 am Dawn Service at Mount Nebo 6:30 pm Easter Eucharist
Tel: 628543

FOR SALE
Immigrating family selling electrical home appliances.
Contact 673409

LIVE-IN MAID WANTED
A family with 2 kids wants a maid with good salary.
Please call: 645712

AMRA FASHION DESIGN
Announce the arrival of the Spring and Summer of 1991 catalogues from the most renowned European Fashion Houses.
You choose and we take care of the smallest details.
The Manager: Madame Eley
Amra Hotel Commercial Complex-ground floor-tel: 813740

WANTED
Live-in housemaid to start work immediately.
Please call tel: 639819

JOB OPPORTUNITY
Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation has the opening position of a Marketing Officer.
Applicants should have:
1- University or College Degree in Hotel Management.
2- Specialist in Food & Beverage.
3- Seven years experience.
4- Strong personality, appearance, ability to supervise and direct all F&B Department.
5- Age 30 - 40 years.
Information strictly confidential.
Candidates interested, please contact the Personnel Manager at Tel 663100, or write to P.O.Box 6399 Amman.

VOLVO FOR SALE
★ Model: 740 Turbo ★ Year: 1987
★ Condition: Excellent ★ Colour: White
Extras: Air-conditioning - auto windows tinted glass - stereo - auto sunroof - new tyres.
Duty paid
Call: 604863

JOB OPPORTUNITY
Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation has the opening position of a Marketing Officer.
Applicants should have:
1- MBA degree in Marketing.
2- Minimum five years of experience.
3- Fluency in English.
4- Age 30-40 years.
Information will be treated in strict confidentiality.
Interested candidates should contact Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation at tel: 603507, or write to P.O.Box 7704 Amman. Applications to be sent latest by Saturday April 13, 1991.

TO DAY
CONCORD
Cinema Tel: 677420
Dural Laham — Madlin Taber in Kafroon
Show: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

NIJOUN
Cinema Tel: 675571
POLICE ACADEMY '6'
Show: 12:30, 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

RAINBOW
Adel Imam — Mirvat Amin in TIT FOR TAT (Arabic)
Cinema Tel: 625155
3:30, 8:30 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA
KARATE KID II
Cinema Tel: 634144
Show: 12:30, 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

PLAZA
ADEL IMAM in THE PROFESSIONAL (Arabic)
Cinema Tel: 699238
Show: 12:30, 3:15, 8:00, 10:00 p.m.

Indian party seeks return of Pakistan-held Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — India's Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has demanded the return of Pakistani-held territory in Kashmir as part of its platform for next month's general election.

BJP President Murli Manohar Joshi Thursday promised a rally of at least 300,000 Hindus in the Indian capital that if it won the polls, his party would demand that Pakistan return Kashmir territory which it controls.

The former Himalayan principality of Kashmir has been disputed by India and Pakistan since they became independent in 1947. They have fought two wars over the region. India controls two-thirds and the remainder is ruled by Pakistan.

The rally was called to press Hindu militant demands for the site of a 16th-century mosque which they say Muslim invaders built on the birthplace of their god-king Lord Rama in the northern Indian town of Ayodhya.

Joshi scored critics who said the campaign would alienate India's 120 million Muslims and fuel a separatist revolt in Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority

state on independence from Britain in 1947.

Many of the Hindus, youths and aged holy men, came armed with tridents, swords and sticks to the rally in front of India's presidential palace, intent on turning the mosque site into the main election issue.

Laal Krishan Advani, the likely BJP prime minister if it wins the elections, denied his party sought a theocratic state in India, where three-quarters of the 850 million people are Hindu.

The rally marked an open alliance between the Hindu militant groups who organised it and the BJP. The party, which made major gains in 1989 polls, says it is bidding for power in May.

At least 2,000 people have died in the past 18 months in Hindu-Muslim riots over the campaign to build a grandiose temple to Lord Rama on the mosque site in Ayodhya.

Meanwhile, Kashmiri militants in Pakistan, seeking more support for their separatist fight against India, said Thursday they had put off protest march on the frontier until after talks with the Pakistani authorities Sunday.

Thousands of militants, pro-

testing at the lack of Pakistani backing for the uprising in Indian Kashmir, stopped 20 kilometres from the border Wednesday after receiving an invitation for talks from Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Jannat and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) Chairman Amanullah Khan said a delegation of leading militants had met "some important" people in the Pakistani government who promised sympathetic consideration of their demands.

"We have given them until 7th April to accept our demands," he said. "If they were not met, the march would resume Monday when the Lower House of Pakistan's parliament was due to hold a debate on Kashmir.

The unarmed militants began a march Wednesday from the Pakistan-ruled Azad (free) Kashmir capital of Muzaffarabad to the Chakothi frontier post 55 kilometres away, which they said would cross even if it meant death.

They want unconditional Pakistani support for their campaign for complete independence for Kashmir or union with Paki-

U.S. senator killed in plane crash

MERION, Pennsylvania (AP) — Sen. John Heinz and six others, including two children, were killed Thursday when a helicopter collided with his plane over a school.

The collision occurred as the helicopter was checking the landing gear of the senator's plane, authorities said.

The children killed were on the ground. Most children were in class at Merion Elementary School and only a few were outside at the time of the fiery crash, said John Fowler, head custodian.

"Fifteen minutes later, there would have been 400 kids where the helicopter came down," Fowler said.

Heinz, 52, was in his third term in the U.S. Senate. Heir to the H. J. Heinz food fortune, he was one of Senate's richest members.

He concentrated on issues involving the elderly and on protecting steel from subsidised, foreign competition. He helped convince President Ronald Reagan in 1984 to negotiate pacts compelling steel-exporting nations to curb exports to the United States.

He is survived by his wife, Teresa, and three children.

Also killed were two pilots in Heinz' twin-engine Aerostar PA-60 and two pilots in the Bell 412 owned by the Sun Co., police said.

The aircraft burst into flames on impact and showered debris over the old stone houses and manicured lawns in the upper middle class suburb of Philadelphia.

The helicopter wreckage came to rest on the playground about 35 feet (10.5 metres) from the school. The plane fell to the ground on the other side of the building.

"The room started shaking and the windows blew open," said Joelle Morgan, 10, a fifth grader who was in math class at the time. "The teacher yelled, 'fire.' Everyone was crying. Everyone wanted to go home."

Three children and two school employees were injured.

10 bomb explosions rock shopping district in U.K.

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Ten bomb blasts ripped through a shopping area in Manchester early Friday, causing damage and fires but no injuries, police said.

The centre of the northern English city was sealed off while police searched for any more bombs.

A fire brigade spokesman said: "Nearly 50 firefighters attended the incident and we believe that the fires are now out."

A police spokesman said about 10 devices exploded in nine stores in and around Manchester's central Arndale shopping area hours before shops were due to open.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility but shopping areas in Northern Ireland have been a favourite target of the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to oust Britain from the province.

In recent years so-called animal

liberationists, opposed to the sale of furs, have placed firebombs in department stores across Britain.

The IRA recently switched tactics and expanded its bombing campaign against military and political targets on the British mainland to include purely civilian targets.

British authorities stepped up security measures and warnings about suspicious packages in public places after the IRA bombed two main-line railway stations in central London last February, killing one person and injuring 40.

On Thursday 20 incendiary devices were discovered at a train station in Preston, northern England, after a passenger noticed smoke coming from a bag in which they had been placed.

Police speculated that the bag may have been part of a shipment to IRA bombers operating on the British mainland.

Former Haiti president accused of plotting coup

PONT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Former President Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, who led Haiti in its first democratic elections, was jailed for allegedly conspiring to overthrow her own government.

He did not say what evidence the government's allegations were based on.

"We have enough in hand now to warrant her arrest," Alouidor said, without elaboration.

Mrs. Pascal-Trouillot was driven directly to the national penitentiary. She said only: "The eternal is great and his mercy will last forever."

The apparent leader of the coup attempt was former interior and Defense Minister Roger Lafontant, who wanted to overturn the results of the December election in which Aristide was chosen as Haiti's first democratically chosen president.

Lafontant, who once headed the Tonton Macoutes, the Duvaliers' dreaded private militia, was taken into custody at the palace along with 15 alleged accomplices. They are still jailed and awaiting trial.

Aristide has accused the Pascal-Trouillot administration of misappropriation of funds.

Slain Chilean senator buried

SANTIAGO (R) — Rightist demonstrators threw eggs at Chilean government leaders and screamed calls for a return to military rule at the funeral of an assassinated senator.

One gunman "walked down the line shooting hostages" as officers opened fire, he said. "They were systematically being shot. All of the hostages were on the floor at the time our people went in."

Craig said the gunman demanded \$4 million in cash was false.

Bush also said the United States and Japan had made solid progress in resolving trade differences and that their relations were fundamentally sound.

His comments climaxed a one-day summit with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at which Kaifu publicly complained about U.S. criticism of Japan's failure to do more to support the allied war effort.

From day one, Toshiki Kaifu and the Japanese government were in strong support of the U.S. resolutions, Bush said.

"Japan stepped up early on to (make) a fundamental and substantial monetary contribution. Through those months of diplomacy before force was used, Japan played a key role," he said.

Bush said the United States and Japan planned to co-operate in post-war reconstruction and that he and Kaifu had discussed how they could help thousands of Kurdish refugees fleeing Iraq after an abortive uprising against Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Japan, constrained by its contribution from sending troops to the Gulf, contributed \$11 billion to the U.S.-led alliance.

Its failure to play a more active ground role, and a dispute over a \$400 million shortfall in its contribution to exchange-rate fluctuations, have added new strains to relations already bruised by differences on trade.

"Sometimes Japan's efforts have not been properly understood... this has caused some disappointment among the Japanese people," Kaifu said at a joint news conference with Bush.

"Thinking about the future U.S.-Japan relationship, I firmly believe we have to rectify the situation," he said, speaking through a translator.

Reilly said preliminary data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) suggest that the ozone layer has been depleted by 4 per cent to 5 per cent over the United States since 1978. Previous studies showed depletion of about half that amount, he said.

Rich McPeters, chairman of the ozone processing team that worked on the new data at

the Goddard Space Centre, said details would be set out in two papers, one already submitted for publication and one still being revised.

The studies found a global decrease of 2.6 per cent over 10 years, he said, with the effects concentrated in the middle latitudes of the northern and southern hemispheres.

"If you look at the equator, there's nothing happening," McPeters said. "Above 20 degrees latitude north or south, you start seeing some very large decreases."

At 40 degrees north latitude, which cuts through the middle of the United States, ozone has been disappearing at a rate of about 0.5 per cent per year, McPeters said.

"What's happening is close to the worst fears. You're talking about losses that weren't expected," said F. Sherwood Rowland, a chemistry professor at the University of California at Irvine who discovered in 1974 that CFCs were damaging the ozone layer.

"The United States — government and industry — has long played a leadership role in efforts to protect the ozone layer," Reilly said in a statement. "This new information dramatises the significance of our past achievements and suggests that we may need to do still more."

Among the possibilities, he

said, were accelerating efforts to develop ozone-safe substitute chemicals and expanding assistance to poor countries to help them switch from CFCs to the substitutes, which often are more expensive.

Richard Benedick, former chief U.S. negotiator on ozone protection, said the latest report would likely spur a new revision of the Montreal Protocol, which was strengthened just last year.

"It will increase the pressure for further strengthening," Benedick said. "But the real news is people should use more sun screen and stay out of the sun."

Rowland said the problem would get worse before it gets better. Even after production of ozone-depleting chemicals stops, those already in existence will continue to seep into the atmosphere for years, he said.

"We've got another 20 years of ozone depletion, even if everybody does what they've promised," he said.

Ozone is considered a pollutant at ground level, but scientist say its presence in the upper atmosphere — about 10 miles (16 kilometres) up — is beneficial. The ozone layer blocks some of the sun's ultraviolet radiation, which can cause skin cancer.

Elspeth Claussen, director of EPA's Atmospheric and Indoor Air Programme, said the new data on ozone depletion came

from global satellite measurements for the period 1978-1990.

"These are pretty shocking numbers," she said in an interview. "It took us a little while to run the models and see what it means."

One cause for concern, she said, is that while older studies found ozone depletion mostly in winter, the new data find a thinning layer in the spring as well, when plants are growing and people are more likely to be outdoors in the sun's rays.

Ms. Claussen said helping developing countries reduce their emissions of ozone-depleting chemicals — found in car air conditioners, for example — and can make sure that any substitutes developed are not ozone-depleting themselves.

Also Thursday, a Dupont stockholder backed by Friends Of The Earth lost a court bid to force a shareholder's vote on a proposal aimed at speeding up the company's plans to end production of CFCs.

U.S. District Judge John H. Pratt in Washington ruled that such decisions are reserved for company management. A spokesman for Friends Of The Earth said the ruling would be appealed.

Column 8

Dallas to end 13-year run

DALLAS (AP) — The banks that made the TV show that made the city's skyline famous — and gave us the villainous J.R. Ewing — is down the tubes. CBS, the television network which airs the show, said Dallas will end its 13-year run this season, with the last episode on May 3. The news hit fans as hard as one of the show's notorious surprise, "stay tuned" endings. "Oh no," said Deborah Feldstein, who had travelled thousands of miles (kilometres) from Switzerland before hearing the news, clutching her heart. "In Switzerland ... it has had a great impact." Mrs. Feldstein and her husband, Ilya, were among the handful of Dallas fans milling around Southfork Ranch, the Ewing clan's pretend spread in Collin County, just north of Dallas. Fans aren't the only ones grieving about the loss of Dallas, the nighttime soap opera depicting intrigue among the Texas big oil and jet set. "We have got to get another series," said Roger Burke, executive director of the Film Commission of North Texas. "The Dallas series ... is one of the main draws for tourism in the city — the other being the Kennedy Assassination exhibit."

President John Kennedy was killed in Dallas in 1963.

"The series also helped the city's image as great for international business is concerned. Japanese and European car companies know what Dallas looks like because of the beginning of the TV show and they want those same glass buildings in the background of their commercials," he said.

Thieves rob restaurant, leave big tip

HONG KONG (R) — Three robbers stole thousands of dollars from a Hong Kong pizza parlour — but left employees a generous tip, a police spokeswoman said.

The robbers, armed with a gun and a knife, approached a Pizza Hut restaurant before it opened Tuesday and forced the manager to open the safe. They told the staff they would be rewarded if they cooperated. They fled with \$90,000 H.K. dollars (\$11,500) after handing out 3,000 dollars (\$385) or an average of some 30 dollars (\$4) to the manager and each of the 13 employees, ranking them as big tips by Pizza parlour standards.

Nick Nolte, wife file for divorce

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Actor Nick Nolte and his wife of seven years, Rebecca, have filed for divorce in what was described as a friendly split. "Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

"Nick Nolte and his wife have stressed the divorce is amicable and they will have joint custody of their son," said publicist Paul Bloch, who represents the couple. The Noltes married on Feb. 19, 1984, and have a 4-year-old son, Brawley King Nolte. They live in Malibu. It was the third marriage for Nolte and the first for his wife, who was a model at the time of their wedding.

</div